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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Wiener's Plant Book



A WORD TO THE GARDEN WISE

Plants cannot be regarded as mere merchandise. They must be considered as living, growing, changing things that you invest to create a beautiful home.

PLANTS are still grown in nurseries but customs of trade have changed much. Dime stores, corner stores, and department stores everywhere display plants for sale. They are capitalizing on a seasonal demand for a particular kind of merchandise.

But to be successful with plants and to have beautiful grounds, plants cannot be regarded as merchandise. They must be considered as living, growing, changing things in which one invests to create a beautiful home picture.

Only those familiar with plants, their habits, soil conditions, and with principles of landscape gardening can help you achieve beautiful home grounds, of healthy, thriving plants. Plants can be bought when you buy other goods from a department store, but more wisely you go the doctor who prescribes the best treatment for your particular case. As specialists, we are in the position of the doctor. Our interest is not centered in the sale of plants but in prescribing the right plants to use and in helping you get results from them. This is a service you need but cannot get from store counters.

DON'T DELAY! PLAN SPRING PLANTING NOW.

Ferdinand J. Wiener.



Wiener Nursery

Sauk Centre,

Phone 1F30

Minnesota

FRUITS AND BERRIES

There's nothing like nice fruit picked from your own trees. Plant some of our trees and with reasonable care, you will be rewarded. We offer both standard and the newer varieties that have proven worthy of extensive planting.

APPLES

APPLE. *Pyrus malus*. Family of Rosaceae. The apple is thought to be native of southwestern Asia and adjacent Europe, and has been cultivated from time immemorial. Charred remains of the fruit have been found in the prehistoric lake dwellings of Switzerland. The general opinion is that the origin of the cultivated apple is the Wild Crab which is indigenous in nearly all parts of Europe, as well as in most parts of the United States. Now widely cultivated and immensely variable, the apple is grown in every temperate climate and probably is our most important pomological fruit. Since it grows with ease almost anywhere, it often is neglected to shift for itself, but best results are obtained when the land is tilled, and the trees sprayed.

SUMMER VARIETIES

RED DUCHESS. An improved form of the Duchess of Oldenberg, a hardy Russian variety. Good sized fruit, of much better color than the old Duchess, bears heavy crops, good for pies, dessert, or sauce.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Earlier than Duchess, and also a heavy bearer of nice looking yellow apples, of fine flavor. Hardy tree, of vigorous growth. Fruit of good size.

ANOKA. Very hardy apple, large yellow and red streaked fruit. It has become one of the heaviest planted sorts, since it begins to produce the second year after planting,—no other sort will do this. This is an apple for the old folks to plant, they will enjoy its fruit soon after planting. Of excellent quality, juicy, large size, good flavor and heavy bearer.

FALL VARIETIES

WEALTHY. First hardiness. A good eating apple, keeps well. Large fruit, heavy bearer, hence the name. Its red striped fruit is juicy and of good quality. A favorite with many.

BEACON. Minnesota No. 423. New variety that all good orchard men plant. Good size, fine flavor, bright colored fruit, hence its name. Easy to sell on the market on account of its color. The call for this variety is always heavy and bound to increase so order early. Keeps for a month after harvest without cold storage. Good commercial sort.

WINTER VARIETIES

HARALSON. Considered now as the best winter apple for the north, first hardiness, fine keeper. Its red fruit is of very good flavor, and we don't say maybe. A commercial pie company in the Twin Cities considers Haralson best for fine flavored pies. Good bearer, much in demand, and what more should we say?

ALDERMAN. Minnesota N. 1007. This promises to be the outstanding commercial and home orchard apple for the Northwest. Splendid grower, fruit large and of exquisite quality, hangs well to the tree. Quantity limited, but plant at least one or two of this splendid variety.

DELICIOUS. Popular apple, fine quality, the name describes the taste, flesh firm and white. A good keeper, and folks who know their apples always plant some Delicious. Grows best in somewhat sheltered spot.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Very good cooking apple, clear pale yellow or greenish color. Vigorous grower, heavy cropper. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, firm, mildly sub-acid. Good keeper.

McINTOSH. High quality market and eating apple of good appearance, red, slightly striped, tender, crisp, exquisite, aromatic flavor. Good commercial apple, ripens in October, heavy bearer.

PERKINS. Hardy sort that compares in color, size, shape, with Baldwin, Northern Spy, and similar good sorts. Large red, round fruit, fine grained and flavored, juicy. Plant a tree.

RHODA. Another good red winter apple of the Perkins type that is worthy to stand in every orchard. Include one of these.

HIBERNAL. Hardest of the Russian sorts. Good quality, yellowish green color, red blush on sunny side. Flesh yellowish, juicy, tender. Ripens in September and October.

SALOME. Also called Winter Blush. Nice yellow color with red and carmine stripes.

CRAB APPLES

WHITNEY NO. 20. The name Whitney among crab apples is one of the highest reputation. Always a leader. Can be eaten from the tree, and hard to beat for pickling and canning. Large, juicy, sweet, yellow colored with red stripes, there never seems to be enough Whitneys to go around. Vigorous and heavy cropper, you can't go wrong with Whitney.

TRANSCENDENT. Another fine sort of the older varieties, very hardy, good bearer of fine appearing reddish yellow fruit, that cans well. Every fall, homemakers ask us to save Transcendent crabs for them, a splendid testimonial.

FLORENCE. Very good general purpose crab, good for jelly, pickles, and all around canning. Hardy tree, that bears heavily, fruit of nice appearance.

DOLGA. The aristocrat of the crabs! One of the newer sorts, it is making stiff competition for other sorts. The tree, ornamental in shape, makes a fine lawn tree, and its loads of fair-sized bright shining red fruit makes a fine sight good for any eye! Very hardy, its prolific bearing of finest quality fruit that can even when completely ripe, explains for its growing popularity. If you have other fruit or apples that won't jell, just add some Dolga! Tree is free from blight and clean. Fruit is oblong-shaped. Any nurseryman will stake his reputation on the Dolga Crab.

HOPA. A very ornamental tree when in bloom with its reddish flowers, makes a good tree for the lawn. Although it is more of an ornamental, the fruit is useful although small. The fruit is red inside and outside, and makes nice jell. In spring, the buds are red, leaves are also reddish, and many are now planting this tree for an ornamental, and when in bloom it is a sight to be remembered

PRICES ON APPLE TREES as follows:

Size	Each	5	10	25	50
5-7 ft.	75	3.50	6.50	15.00	27.50
4-5 ft.	60	2.75	5.00	12.00	22.50
3-4 ft.	35	1.65	3.00	7.00	13.00

We also have a number of nice strong apple trees of which the names were mixed or lost. These are nearly all of the large varieties, fall and winter apples, a few crabs also. We cannot guarantee what varieties you will get, but if this isn't so important as long as you receive good trees and good varieties, these are the ones to buy. About fifteen to twenty varieties are in this collection. Prices are 6-8 ft. trees 65c each; 4-5 ft. trees 45c each. Most of our apple trees run in the larger sizes, so if you contemplate buying the smaller trees, buy them early.

P L U M S

PLUM. Prunus is the ancient Latin name for plum. The plum belongs to the natural order of plants known as Rosaceae. The species is scattered over most of the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, a few being found in Asia, and in tropical America. The species are both evergreen and deciduous trees or shrubs. The cultivated plum is generally known as Prunus domestica and its varieties from which the plum of our gardens have originated. The early history of the cultivated varieties is quite obscure. They were introduced into England from France early in the fifteenth century, and both English and French horticulturists have given this fruit considerable attention. Several species are indigenous to our country and are cultivated to some extent. Chickasaw Plum, Prunus chicensis, is a native of Maryland and southward to Texas, and known there as the dwarf Texas plum. The Beach Plum, Prunus maritima, is a low straggly tree or shrub. The fruit is round, red or purple, and covered with bloom. It is common along sandy places along the seashore from Maine to Virginia and seldom ripens elsewhere.

The Wild Red or Yellow Plum is P. Americana, growing from ten to twenty feet high, and common in hedgerows from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The domestic plums of today not only have blood in them of the various native plums, but also of European and Japanese varieties, especially those of the East and West. Some have Sand Cherry blood in them. It requires too much space to go into the subject very deeply here. But the varieties we offer are the best to plant in the North, being of the Northern origin. They bear heavily, have fine flavor, and good size. Plum trees respond to care and spraying.

WANETA. Considered Prof. Hansen's best plum. Fruit is large, of fine reddish purple, flesh tender, sweet, juicy. Hardy and heavy bearer. Favorite variety with many.

SUPERIOR. Superior is the right name for this in every sense of the word. As large as California plum, of very fine quality. Firm flesh, beautiful color, it can be peeled as a peach. If you want one of the very best, be sure to include his in your order.

UNDERWOOD. One of the earliest to ripen, very large fruit, red, juicy, sweet. Fine quality and hardy.

MONITOR. Late midseason. Makes a large spreading tree, vigorous and hardy. Fruit is large, red, firm fleshed, and of excellent quality. A good plum.

TONKA. Very productive variety, large, red fruit of excellent quality, and a favorite sort with many.

HANSKA. This is a quality plum all the way through, with fine apricot flavor, medium sized fruit, bright red color, flesh firm, yellow, good flavor and fragrant. It is much demanded for canning and preserving. Freestone.

OPATA. Has a tangy aic flavor that many like so well. Ripe early. Green fleshed, skin is dark purplish-red. Fruit medium sized. Heavy bearer. Freestone, and fine for canning.

SAPA. Very heavy bearer, fine for either eating or canning. Fruit fairly large, with purple skin and purple flesh, meaty, and rich, sweet flavored. Also a freestone, and does well everywhere.

KAGA. Also called Apricot plum. Eat one fully ripe from the tree and you will always remember the flavor. Everybody who knows plums always ask us for a tree, or for the fruit at harvest time. Medium sized fruit, tree vigorous and hardy.

FIEBING PRIZE. Another plum that can be peeled as a peach. Beautiful red colored fruit, ripens early, delicious flavor. Winner of Fiebing Prize at Minnesota State Fair in 1930. Equals California plums in size and quality.

PLUM PRICES:

Size	Each	5	10	25
4-5 ft.	40	1.85	3.60	8.75
3-4 ft.	30	1.25	2.15	4.75

As our trees run more of the larger size, if smaller trees are wanted, order early.

C H E R R I E S

CHERRY. Name from Cerasus, a town in Pontus, Asia, whence the cherry was brought to Rome by Lucullus. Belongs to natural order of Rosaceae. The botanist Tournefort in 1700, founded the genus Cerasus, but by general usage it is now combined with Prunus as no important character hold clearly between the two groups. The name is sometimes kept distinct in trade lists to distinguish plums from cherries. The historian Pliny writes that there were no cherries in Italy or Europe before the victory of Lucullus over Mithridates, and that the former brought cherries to Rome from Cerosante about sixty-eight years before Christ. Pliny also states that less than 120 years after, other lands had cherries, even as far as Britain beyond the ocean. Theophrastus, 300 years before Christ, mentions the cherry as being common in Greece, from which some writers contend that the name of the city was taken from the tree, instead of the tree from the city or town.

Cherries begin to bear quite early and grow in almost any soil, but seem to prefer a deep loamy soil. It also responds to care, and spraying is very beneficial.

COMPASS CHERRY. This variety is well-known of the Northwest origin and therefore hardy. The bright red fruit, juicy and of tart flavor is excellent for preserves. The Compass Cherry should be used as pollenizers for the two varieties listed below, one tree to eight of the others. Opata plum, also Sapa make good pollenizers for the Oka and Tom Thumb cherries. Price of Compass cherry, each 40c; 5 for \$1.85; 10 for \$3.60. Furnished in 4-5 foot trees.

OKA CHERRY. Sweet black hybrid cherry of large size, juicy, good flavor. Heavy producer, bears year after planting. Will dry like a prune if allowed to do so. Dandy for canning, and you may have trouble to save them for canning, as they are great to eat right from the tree. Hardy in Manitoba, Canada. Can be planted quite closely as it grows up in bush form, easy to pick. Good for city lots where space is often limited. Oka cherry will be heavily planted when it becomes better known, as it doesn't have to take off its hat to other varieties

TOM THUMB. Another bush cherry, producing year after planting loads of bluish black fruit with red juicy flesh, of fine quality. Can also be planted much like a row of currants as it does not need much room. Prices of Oka and Tom Thumb cherries: 3-4 ft. 65c each; 5 for \$2.75; 10 for \$5.00; 25 trees for \$11.00.

EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. Also called MAY DAY TREE because of the beautiful sight it makes when in bloom with its pinkish flowers. The fruit is edible, but many bird-lovers plant the tree for the bird food, or to keep birds away from other fruit, hence the name. Grow in bush-like form. 3-4 ft. 60c.

P E A R S

PEAR. *Pyrus communis.* The Pear like the apple is indigenous to most parts of Europe, but it does not seem to be quite as ancient as the apple. At what period it was removed from its wild state is not known. In regard to longevity, it is said to be superior to the Apple. There are trees existing and bearing fruit three hundred years of age or more. In the days of Pliny, the Romans cultivated thirty-six varieties; and the English writer Parkinson states in his Herbal (1629) that sixty-four varieties were to be found in the London Nurseries. The pear was common at an early period in Egypt, Syria, and Greece, whence it was imported into France, Italy, Germany, and Great Britain. In France, pear culture has been carried on to a wonderful extent, for at one time, one nursery alone offered thirty-six hundred varieties. The pear although not found native in the United States, grows here to great perfection, both in quantity and quality. The pears offered by us have originated in the North, in Minnesota, Iowa, Canada, and one variety in Sweden,—the Aspa. Horticulturists have been using *Pyrus ussuriensis*, a native of China, which is blight-proof and hardy, to introduce better and more vigorous blood. The time will come when it will be no more usual to plant pears in the North than apples. Much work has been done with the pear in the past years, so now it can be planted with confidence. Pears do well on clayey soil, in fact they prefer it.

PATTEN. This is a delicious, hardy pear, blight resistant, and of good size. Highly recommended.

PARKER NO. 1. Origination of Minnesota University, fruit medium to large, appetizing yellow color with a distinct blush. Tender flesh of fine flavor, small core and few seeds.

MINN. NO. 3. Another valuable introduction from the Minnesota University, of fine flavor, color, and size. Include this also.

TAIT. Originated in Canada. Fruit not so large as some kinds, but the tree seems to be quite hardy. St. John's University, at Collegeville, Minnesota, about 30 miles east of us have grown this variety for quite a few years. The pear trees on the grounds will surprise one as to size and thickness of trunk, and fruit is produced by bushels.

ASPA. This was originated in Sweden, hardy, and worthwhile to plant in your orchard. Include it also in your order. It has been recommended by some horticulturists that in planting pears, for best results, one should use at least two varieties.

Prices on pears as follows: Parker and Tait: 5-6 ft. 5c each; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.50; 4-5 ft. 60c each; 5 for \$2.75; 10 for \$5.00. Only Parker and Tait can be furnished in the 5-6 ft. size. We can furnish Aspa in 4-5 ft. size only at prices above for that size. Minnesota No. 3 in 4-5 ft. whips only at 4-5 ft. prices above. Patten pear in 3-4 ft. size only 40c each, 5 for \$1.85, 10-\$3.25.

C U R R A N T S

CURRENT. Botanically called *Ribes*, derived from *Ribas*, the name of an acid plant mentioned by the Arabian physicians, and which is known as Rheum ribes. The Currant belongs to a natural order of plants called Saxifragaceae. Our garden currants have originated from the European red currant *Ribes rubrum*, and the European black currant, *Ribes nigra*. There are also some native American species scattered over different parts of the country. The Dutch were the first to improve the currant by cultivation, nurserymen of other nations paid but little attention to this fruit. Previous to the nineteenth century, little improvement was made, currants simply being known as black, red, and white currants. The Currant is native to cold climates, and does best in colder sections of the country and not so well in the south.

RED LAKE This is an outstanding variety introduced lately by the University of Minnesota, and worthy of everyone's attention. Bears large bunches filled with large berries, of a nice red color, juicy, and make the prettiest looking jelly. If you try this variety, you will feel like throwing out the small red sorts. It will positively please anyone interested in currants. 2-3 ft size, 45c each; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50; 25 for \$6.75.

GOOSEBERRIES

GOOSEBERRY. The gooseberry also belongs to the Ribes family, *R. grossularia*, is a native of the United States, from Virginia northward, and west to Wisconsin, and also of northern Europe. Most of our garden varieties have originated from this species. The natural fruit is small and has less flavor than the cultivated sorts. The English have made great improvements in this fruit, but their favorite sorts are not adapted to our climate. *R. hirtellum* is a smooth fruited species, common in moist woods from New England to Illinois. It has greatly improved under cultivation. Other species with prickly or rough fruit are found in the Northern States, but are of little value for their fruit.

The varieties we offer below are recognized among the best of the newer sorts, and are worth planting in anyone's garden. They have the old varieties outclassed by far.

CARRIE. This is a heavy yielding sort of fruit of good quality, fine variety for table use. Good sized berries. 2-3 ft. 45c each; 5 for \$1.90; 10 for \$3.50; 25 for \$7.50.

PIXWELL. A new sort from North Dakota Experiment Station. Nice sized berries hang on the branches away from the thorns, which are not many. It picks well, hence its name. New and scarce. Nice 2 year plants, 40c; 3 for \$1.10; 5 for \$1.75; 10 for 3.20.

COMO. New sort from Minnesota University. Vigorous grower, nearly thornless, hardy. Large fruit, but unlike most sorts the fruit when ripe does not turn dark, but remains green, an advantage when selling on the market. 35c each; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$3.00.

GRAPES

GRAPE. *Vitis vinifera*. From the Celtic gwid, pronounced vid; signifying the best of trees. Wine is derived from the Celtic word gwin. Plant belongs to natural order of Vitaceae. The grape is among the plants spoken of in the book of Moses, and it appears to have been used then as at the present day. Noah planted a vineyard, and wine is mentioned as a beverage among the oldest nations of the world. Wine was among the first oblations to the Divinity. "Melchisedek, King of Salem, brought forth bread and wine, and he was the priest of the Most High God." The scientist Humboldt says that the Grape does not belong to Europe, but is indigenous in Asia between the Black Sea and the Caspian, on Mount Ararat, and on the Taurus mountains.

Most of the grapes grown in the United States have their origin in species indigenous to North America. *V. labrusca*, the Fox Grape, common in swampy ground from Maine to the Gulf, is the parent of many of our best garden varieties. *V. riparia*, the Frost Grape is also a parent of some varieties. In the past few years, horticulturists have been especially active in originating harder varieties for the Northwest, that will compare in quality with the New England varieties, most of which do not do so well in the North, on account of the climate.

BETA. This is a very good grape for the North. It is a tame grape with the tang of the wild grape. The fruit is of good quality, almost black, and excellent for juice or wine. It has been the "standard" hardy grape for the North for years. In planting grapes, one should not plant less than two of a kind, it seems to help fruiting in this way. Nice plants 20c each; 5 for 90c; 10 for \$1.60; 25 for \$3.25; 50 for \$5.50.

FREDONIA. This newer sort is being planted more and more. Hardy, a heavy bearer, vigorous. Compact bunches of berries of fine flavor, and about three weeks earlier than the well-known Concord. Grand for either market or home use. 25c each; 5 for 1.00; 10 for 1.75; 25 for 4.00; 50 for 7.50.

RASPBERRIES

RASPBERRY. *Rubus*. From the Celtic word rub, red; in reference to the color of the fruit of some of the species. Belongs to natural order of Rosaceae. Plants of this family grow in all sorts of situations and soils varying greatly, consequently very perplexing to the botanist. This tendency to vary has helped to give us many esteemed garden varieties.

English garden varieties have originated from *R. Idaeus*, native of Europe and Mount Ida in Crete, whence its specific name. The wild raspberry, *R. strigosus*, common in the Middle and New England States, closely resembles the European species. The Black Raspberry, also known as Thimbleberry is a native wholly of America, and known as *R. occidentalis*. The High Blackberry is known as *R. villosus*. There are several other species, some used as ornamental shrubs.

LATHAM. This variety originated in Minnesota, and now is considered the most planted variety in the United States today, and this all in a comparatively few years. It is very hardy, a heavy bearer, firm and solid, good flavor. 12-60c; 50-\$1.60; 100-\$3.00; 500-\$11.50.

CHIEF. This is similar to Latham from which it originated, but is an early berry. Equally as hardy as Latham, strong grower, large berries. Prices same as Latham.

CUMBERLAND BLACK RASPBERRY. This is a delicious black raspberry, the standard sort of its kind, heavy yielder, large, firm berries of high quality. Good for home use, or for marketing. 12 for 60c; 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.00; 500 for \$11.25.

ALFRED BLACKBERRY. Produces very large fruit, glossy, jet black, sweet and delicious. Appears to be hardier than most blackberries.

R H U B A R B

RHUBARB. From Rha, the Russian name of the river Volga, near which the Rhubarb was found. Natural order of Polygonaceae. Some species of this well-known genus have been cultivated from the earliest ages for the medicinal properties they possess. Dioscorides, who was physician to Antony and Cleopatra, wrote of its qualities and recommended its use. Turkish rhubarb largely used in medicine, is the root of *R. palmatum*, native of China, and sent to Europe through Russia, by way of Kiachta. Formerly it was imported from Natolia, hence its name, Turkish Rhubarb. The turks get the credit for producing the root, when it only passes through the country. Southern Europe furnishes an inferior article, used in the adulteration of the genuine drug. The rhubarb of our gardens is *R. Rhaponticum*, native of Asia, but it is not known from what particular part, nor the time of introduction. Dr. Fothergill introduced it in England in 1778, but it did not come into general use until several yaers later. The plant *R. nobile* from the Himalaya mountains is prized for its decorative value. The Sikkim peasants eat the pleasantly acid stems and call them Chuka. *Rheum* is the botanical name for rhubarb.

NEW RUBY. Originated at Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada. Stalks bright red, tender, juicy, mild flavor. Need not be peeled for preserves. Highly recommended. 40c each, 3 or more 35c each.

S T R A W B E R R I E S

STRAWBERRY. *Fragaria*. From fragrans, fragrant; in reference to the perfumed fruit. Natural order of Rosaceae. Sir Josiah Banks and others claim the Strawberry received its name from the practice of laying straw between the plants to prevent the berries being soiled in wet weather. There are several wild species, some are: *F. Virginiana*, the Virginian or Scarlet, *F. grandiflora*, the Pine, *F. Chiliensis*, the Chilean; *F. vesca*, the Wood and Alpine, *F. indica*, the Indian, and *F. viridis*, the green. The Indian is used as a conservatory plant.

The varieties now grown are almost innumerable, and are still being improved from year to year. The varieties we offer can be depended upon to give satisfaction.

PREMIER. Our favorite spring bearing sort. Hardy, productive, it stands shipping well. Highly recommended. 100-80c; 300-\$2.00; 500-3.50; 1000-6.00.

DUNLAP. Old standard sort, and perhaps one of the widely grown sorts. 100-75c; 300-\$1.40; 500-\$3.25; 1000-\$5.75.

GEM EVERBEARING. One of the newer sorts that seems to be quite satisfactory. 100-\$1.50; 300-\$4.25; 500-\$6.25; 1000-\$11.00.

WAYZATA EVERBEARING. A new sort originating at Wayzata, Minnesota, and this is the everbearing sort that we think a lot of. Very hardy, disease resistant, and frost resistant. Starts bearing August 1st, and berries equal good June bearing varieties. Appears to be the coming everbearing strawberry. 25-\$1.25; 100-\$3.75; 1000-\$25.00.

ASPARAGUS. From a, intensive, and sparaso, to tear, in reference to the strong prickles of some species. Natural order of Liliaceae. This is an extensive genus, many are used as greenhouse plants. Some species are climbers, and native of Southern Africa. *A. plumosus* and *A. P. nanus* are very elegant plants. *A. officinalis* has furnished our garden varieties.

MARY WASHINGTON. This is one of the newer improved varieties, and is rust-resistant. We sell only one grade of plants, 3 years old, which are easiest to grow. 5c each; 25 or more 4c each; 50-1.50; 100-2.00; 250-4.00; 1000-\$12.00.

HORSERADISH. Known botanically as *Cochlearia armoracea*, native of the marshy districts of Great Britain whence it was introduced into our gardens at an early day. Horseradish is a condiment, considered stimulative to the digestive organs.

MALINER KREN. This is a Bohemian variety, the flavor seems to be finer than the common Horseradish. Personally, the writer prefers it to the old sort. Horseradish does best with cultivation. 5 roots-50c; 10-80c. If interested in quantities, write us.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

There's nothing that brightens a place like a planting of well selected shrubs. It will send out a welcome smile to both your family and every passing stranger every day in the year.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS: 3 or more of a variety priced at 60c or under; 5 c each. 25 or more 8c each. priced over 60c and under 90c, 3 or more of a variety; 10c each. 25 or more at 15c each. Shrubs 90c or over, 3 or more of a variety, 15c. 25 or more at 20c per plant. Landscaping advice free.

ALPINE CURRANT. Mountain Currant. *Ribes alpinum*. Small attractive bush, glossy foliage, small, and dense. Golden flowers. Adapted for shady places, and very desirable for soil somewhat dry. Fine hedge plant. Makes plant 3-4 ft. at most. 15-18 in. 35c. 100-\$25.00.

ALMOND, FLOWERING. ..Old fashioned shrub, but still quite popular. Handsome shrub, branches are literally covered in spring with double, rosy pink flowers. Should be planted deeply. Botanical name *Amygdalus*, the species. *A. nana* is the plant as we know it. Native of Russia, and introduced 1683. The word Almond is taken from the word *amyssto*, to lacerate; in reference to the fissured channels in the stone of the fruit, but some suppose from a Hebrew word meaning vigilant, as its early flowers announce the return of spring. Belongs to natural order of Rosaceae. We can furnish either white or pink double Almond. 2-3 ft. 50c; 3-4 ft. 70c.

BARBERRY, Japanese. ..Botanically, *Berberis*. From *berberys*, its Arabian name. Natural order of Berberidaceae. One of the most important hardy shrub groups, of which there are many species. Japanese Barberry, *Berberis Thunbergii*, a native of Japan, is a quite ideal hedge plant, making a dwarf, stiff, thorny shrub, 3-4 feet, with small clean foliage, leaves turn red in fall. Plants bear highly attractive persistent red fruits. 15-18 inch 35c; 18-24 in. 45c.

BARBERRY, RED LEAF. Similar to above plant with exception of red bronzy foliage. Plant in sun, brings out best color. 15-18 in. 40c; 18-24 in. 50c.

COTONEASTER. Rockspray. From *Cotonea*, Pliny's name for the quince, and aster, inference to the resemblance of some species in the leaves. Natural order of Rosaceae. The various species are found in northern Europe and in the mountains of India. Grown chiefly for the foliage, and the fruits which appear in fall. *Cotoneaster acutifolia* which is the plant we offer is entirely hardy, stands drought well, has dark green foliage, pinkish flowers, followed by black fruits. Good on banks and ledges, best in sunny location. Makes good medium height hedge, and useful for planting in groups or masses. 18-24 in. 40c; 100-\$25.00.

CORNUS. Dogwood. From *cornu*, a horn, in reference to the hardness of the wood. Natural Order of Cornaceae. Genus of shrubs and trees, mostly found in the northern hemisphere. The name dogwood is said to have come from the fact that the bark of *C. sanguinea* furnished a decoction used in England to wash mangy dogs.

Cornus siberica. Siberian Dogwood. Invaluable for winter effect, choice shrub in summer. Stems, branches, twigs, blood-red in winter and cooler months of the year. Foliage dark green, white flowers followed by bluish-white berries, attracting birds. 2-3 ft. 40c.

CORNUS VARIEGATA. Variegated Dogwood. Similar in many respects to the above, with exception of leaves spotted white and green. Some planters like it. 2-3 ft. 40c.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA. ..Native Dogwood. Grows up to 8-10 ft. in height. Red branches and stems in winter. All dogwoods prefer a moist soil, rich in humus, which brings out the color better. They are useful for contrast, especially with evergreen background. 2-3 ft. 35c; 4-5 ft. 75c.

CARAGANA. ..From *caragan*, its Mongolian name. Order of Leguminosae. Tartary, is called Carachane. There are over 50 species scattered over South Russia, China, most of them in Central Asia, mostly shrubs.

CARGAGANA arborascens. ..Siberian Pea Tree. On of the hardiest shrubs or small trees to plant out on the prairie, and for that reason, popular all over our western states. "The further northwest, it is planted the better it grows." Attractive small shrub, fine foliage, yellow pea-like blossoms, followed by pods. Makes good hedge plant, also for planting in masses. Ultimate height 12-14 ft.

CARAGANA PYGMEA. Native of the Caucasus to Siberia and the Thibet. Grows from one to three feet high, makes rather a dense bush, finely cut foliage, yellow pea-like flowers. Makes a fine low, dense hedge. This is rather rare and hard to get, and our own quantity is very limited, but we highly recommend this dwarf shrub. 15-18 in. 50c. We overlooked giving the price on *Caragana arborescens*, so here it is: 2-3 ft. 35c; 3-4 ft. 40c; 4-5 ft. 50c. See also under hedging for quantity prices.

YELLOWTIG DOGWOOD. We also overlooked giving this under *Cornus* or *Dogwood*. This is a yellow barked variety, useful with the red barked varieties in planting together to furnish contrast. 2-3 ft. 40c.

ELDER. *Sambucus*. From *sambuca*, Latin name for a musical instrument, supposed to have been made from elder-wood. Natural order of *Caprifoliaceae*. The common Elder furnishes berries that have medicinal value, and are used in cookery to some extent, also for elderberry wine.

GOLDEN ELDER. *S. nigra aurea*. An excellent ornamental plant for use with other shrubbery, its bright golden foliage is quite picturesque and effective. If young shoots are pinched back regularly all summer the plants may be kept dwarf, and of fine golden color all season. It should be planted in full sun to obtain best color. White flowers borne in masses followed by large clusters of black berries. 2-3 ft. plants with 2 canes, 25c each; 3-4 ft. 60c.

CUTLEAF ELDER. A green foliated variety, but with finely cut foliage, often called Fern Leaved Elder. Both of Elders described grow up to a height of 6-7 ft. 2-3 ft. 25c; 3-4 ft. 50c.

EUONYMUS. Burning Bush. Spindle-tree. *Euonymus* is derived from ancient Greek words *eu*, well, and *onoma*, a name, literally, of good repute. Natural order of *Celastraceae*. About 120 species in northern hemisphere, mostly in Central and Eastern Asia, extending to South Asia and Australia. Some are native of the Western states, all are low-growing trees or shrubs. *Euonymus atropurpurea*. Native species of the West, called Wahoo or Burning Bush, valuable for handsome foliage, abundance of purple flowers, and its copious crimson fruit in fall. The frost also causes the leaves to turn a brilliant red. Grows up to 15 feet, and good for general planting. 2-3 ft. 50c. *Euonymus alata*. Cork Bark or Winged *Euonymus*. Stiff upright shrub, up to 8 feet, branches have corky wings, flowers inconspicuous, foliage colors beautiful in fall, fruit pretty, resembling bittersweet. Excellent shrub for the lawn. 24-30 in. 50c.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*. Named after Adam Lonicer, a German botanist who died in 1596. Natural order of *Caprifoliaceae*. Extensive genus inhabiting both Eastern and Western Hemispheres, much cultivated for ornament and fragrance. Very popular shrubs and deservedly so. Good both in sun or shade, does not fear cold nor drought. Glossy green foliage comes early in spring.

Tartarian Honeysuckle. Grows from 6-12 ft. high. Perhaps the best known, rather upright in growth, flowers freely with pink blossoms. Makes ideal hedge plant. 2-3 ft. 35c.

MORROW'S HONEYSUCKLE. Very good sort, excellent for hedges, as it grows not quite so tall, but more spreading, and dense. Pale flowers, followed by red fruits. Becomes very twiggy. 2-3 ft. 35c; 3-4 ft. 40c.

HYDRANGEA. From *hydor*, water, and *ageion*, a vessel; referring to the cup form of the capsule or seed-vessel. Nat. Ord. *Saxifragaceae*. This genus of showy shrubs was first introduced in England by Sir Joseph Banks in 1790, who sent the greenhouse variety from China. Since several species have been sent to this country from Japan.

HYDRANGEA *paniculata grandiflora* is the popular large flowering, strong growing shrub, with great heads of bloom, August to September, white, changing to pink with age. 24-30 in. strong blooming plants, 60c. Extra heavy 2-3 ft. 75c. Also have a limited number, Tree Hydrangeas, 3 foot \$1.50.

HYDRANGEA *arborescens*. Also called Snowhill Hydrangea. Heavy ball-like flowers of white from July to September. Should have plenty of water, and partial shade is beneficial. Grows 3 to 4 ft. high. 24-30 in. 60c.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum*. The Highbush Cranberry belongs to this extensive genus, the name taken from the word *vicio*, to tie, because of the pliability from the branches. Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*. The Snowball also belongs in this genus. Highbush Cranberry, known as *V. Americanum* is often planted now in place of the Snowball. Very pretty when in bloom, and the red berries persist for a long time. 3-4 ft. 60c.

LILAC. From syrxinx, a pipe, the branches are long and straight, filled with medulla, hence the old name of the Lilac, Pipe Tree. The English name is from lilac to lilag, the Persian name for the flower. Nat. Ord. Oleaceae. Lilacs are natives of Europe, northern India, Persia, and China.

PERSIAN LILAC. Beautiful shrub with slender, arching branches and narrow leaves, flowers rich pale purple, delightfully fragrant with true lilac odor. Does not spread like other lilacs. Favorite with those acquainted with various lilacs. 2-3 ft. 50c; heavy 3-4 ft. \$1.00; 4-5 ft. \$1.75.

FRENCH LILAC. Everyone planting Lilacs, should plant a French Lilac. So much better than the common sort. Blooms are much longer and larger, more beautiful in every way. They have larger leaves than other lilacs. We can furnish the following sorts: Rubra de Marlay, double rosy red. Madame Lemoine, double white. President Grey, double blue. Belle de Nancy, double, roce, white center. Prices 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.25.

CHINESE LILAC. Lilac villosa. Looks much like the common lilac, but blooms late, when other lilacs are through. Flowers are of a light color, but attractive, but without fragrance. On the whole, worth planting. 2-3 ft. 65c; 3-4 ft. 75c; 4-5 ft. \$1.00.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN. Elaeagnus. Oleaster, or Wild Olive. From Elaia, an olive, and agnos, a chaste tree, which the tree resembles. Nat. Ord. Elaeagnaceae. The Russian Olive is native to Northern Asia and Siberia, and very hardy and drought resistant. Makes strong shrub or tree 10-12 ft. high, although the writer has seen a specimen about 20 ft. high. Branches stiff and spiny, foliage silvery white, and effective in mixed planting, flowers yellow, small, but fragrant. 2-3 ft. 50c; 3-4 ft. 60c.

POTENTILLA. Shrubby Cinquefoil. Five Finger. From potens, powerful; supposed medicinal qualities of some of the species. Nat. Ord. Rosaceae. A large genus, but we will confine ourselves to the variety offered here, known botanically as *P. fruticosa*. Makes shrub, 3-4 ft. high, stiff upright branches, upon which, small yellow blossoms are borne all summer. Very hardy and self-sufficient, thrives either on wet or dry soil, and useful for planting waste areas where no further attention can be given. 18-24 in. 35c.

NINEBARK, Dwarf. Physocarpus nana. This is a coming shrub, grows up to 3 ft. Dense grower, attractive foliage, white flowers May-June, followed by numerous red seed pods. A valuable shrub, wherever a low-growing sort is needed. Fine for hedge. Highly recommended. 2-3 ft. 50c; 18-24 in. 40c

MOCKORANGE. Philadelphus. An ancient name applied by Linnaeus for no obvious reason. Nat. Ord. Saxifragaceae. Genus comprises several species, native to Europe, North America, Japan. Flowers smell like those of the orange, while the leaves taste like Cucumbers. In recent years, some very desirable hybrids have appeared, which are almost ideal for home grounds planting.

VIRGINDALE. A double flowering Mockorange, becoming very popular. Compact growth, up to 8 feet. Flowers very large, white, fragrant, double, and semi-double. Highly recommended. 2-3 ft. 50c; 3-4 ft. 70c.

LEMOINE'S MOCKORANGE. Erect, slender stemmed, fine leaved sort, height 3-4 ft. Fragrant, creamy white flowers in June. 2-3 ft. 40c.

SNOWBALL. The old fashioned Snowball is still loved by many today, and a vigorous bush with its loads of "snowballs" is really a thing of beauty. 2-3 ft. 60c.

SPIREA Van Houttei. Bridalwreath. Too well known for much description, grows almost anywhere, and very hardy. Its wreaths of white flowers in spring are really a joy. This plant is another one of China's contributions. 2-3 ft. 25c; 5 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.75; 3-4 ft. 35c; 5 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.10.

SPIREA BILLARDI. Tall, erect shrub, canes terminating with feathery plumes, 5-8 inches long of bright pink. Blooms in mid-summer. 2-3 ft. 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 3-4 ft. 45c; 5 for \$2.00.

SPIREA SNOWGARLAND. Spirea arguta. Very graceful shrub with snow-white flowers that come before those of the Bridalwreath, and resemble long garlands of white. Very pretty. Fine leaved. 2-3 ft. 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.80.

SPIREA FROBELLII. Dwarf, pink blooming sort, height up to 2 feet. Very pretty, and hardier than Anthony Waterer Spirea. 18-24 in. 35c.

SPIREA SORBIFOLIA. Ash-leaved Spirea. Rather a tropical looking shrub, with leaves somewhat resembling those of a Mountain Ash, hence the name. Leaves are 8-12 inches long, white plumes borne in mid-season. Height 4-6 ft. Prices 3-4 ft. 50c; 5 for \$2.00.

NANKING CHERRY. *Prunus tomentosa*. 10-12 ft. Very hardy tree or large shrub, remarkable for its showy flowers, fruit of finest flavor, unexcelled for jams and preserves, 2-3 ft. 50c.

TAMARISK. Feathery, light, asparagus-like foliage, bluish in color. Misty fleshy-white flowers in June. Shrub slender in form, good for borders, hedges, etc. Withstands shearing admirably, in fact, severe pruning each spring is desirable for best effect. 2-3 ft. 35c.

FLOWERING PLUM. *Prunus triloba*. Rose Tree of China. Handsome, hardy, vigorous, large shrub or small tree, 10-12 ft., with double pink flowers in spring. Succeeds almost anywhere. Very ornamental and desirable. 3-4 ft. 75c.

MINNESOTA RED LEAVED, or Improved NEWPORT PLUM. Beautiful variety, dark purple leaves, carrying the rich color throughout the season. Grown principally for its ornamental value, and is valuable in group planting where variation in color is desired. Highly recommended in every way. Many who see the tree on our grounds during the summer, are at once sold on it without any effort on our part. 3-4 ft. 70c.

MAY DAY TREE. *Prunus padus*. 8-10 ft. European Bird Cherry. Exceedingly beautiful when in bloom, a sight to be remembered. Cherry-like fruit is edible, birds are very fond of it, and bird-lovers plant the tree for this purpose as well as ornamental use. Grow in bush-like form. 3-4 ft. 60c.

RED LEAVED ROSE. Very satisfactory shrub for contrast with its reddish purple leaves. Single flowers borne in June, followed by numerous hips. Recommended. Nice plants, 50c.

FORYSTHIA. Golden Bell. Very early blooming, masses of bell-like yellow flowers appear before the leaves, upright habit, 5-6 ft. Plant in sheltered place. 2-3 ft. 40c.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

AMERICAN ELM. Botanically *Ulmus*. Supposed to have been taken from the Saxon word elm or ulm, a name applied with slight alternations to all trees in this genus in all dialects of the Celtic tongue. The Elm belongs to the natural order called *Urticaeae*. When asked "What is the handsomest and most beloved tree in America?" we would at once answer, "The American Elm." It grows into majestic tree, withstands adverse conditions, and generally free from insects and disease.

Prices on American Elm as follows: 6-8 ft. 75c; 10-\$6.00; 25-\$13.50; 50-\$20.00; 8-10 ft. \$1.00; 5-\$4.50; 10-\$8.00; 25-\$18.50; 50-\$34.00. 1½-2 in. caliper \$1.25; 10-\$10.00; 25-\$24.00. See under Windbreaks for seedlings.

CHINESE ELM. We handle the northern strain that grows in the cold climate of North China, the only safe strain to handle. Chinese Elm are known to be fast growers, very bushy, an excellent windbreak tree, and are especially recommended on dry, sandy soils. Straight trees for shade tree planting as follows:

Size	each	5	10	25	50
3-4 ft.	35c	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 4.25	\$ 8.00
4-5 ft.	40c	1.75	3.25	7.50	15.00
5-6 ft.	50c	2.25	4.00	9.50	17.50
6-8 ft.	75c	3.50	6.50	11.50	21.00
8-10 ft.	1.00	4.50	8.00	18.50	34.00
1½-2 in. cal.	1.25	5.50	10.00	23.50	45.00

ASH, GREEN. *Fraxinus*. From phraxus, a separation, in reference to the facility with which the wood splits. Nat. Ord. *Oleaceae*. This genus includes some of our most common forest trees, and are also common in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa.

The Green Ash, *F. lanceolata* is a very valuable and hardy tree that thrives under difficult conditions. Grows upright, and quite rapidly. A dependable tree in every way. 4-6 ft. 50c; 5-\$2.25; 10-\$4.00; 25-\$6.00; 50-\$10.00; 6-8 ft. 65c; 5-\$3.00; 10-\$5.40; 25-\$12.50; 50-\$19.50. 1½-2 in. caliper \$1.75 each. For seedlings see under Windbreaks

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Sorbus*. The generic name given by Linneaus to the Mountain Ash, or Rowan-tree. Now also called *Pyrus* by botanists. Tree is found throughout northern hemisphere, in No. America, Europe, and in Asia. The tree is very ornamental with its handsome foliage, and red berries that follow the creamy white blossoms in spring. 4-5 ft. \$1.00, 5-6 ft. \$1.25.

MAPLE, SILVER. Botanically, acer, hard, or sharp, the wood being hard, was formerly much used for making pikes and lances. Nat. Ord. Aceraceae. The maples are among our most useful trees, and thrive especially well on rich moist ground, where they grow to perfection. Silver Maple is planted much for shade, also for park use. It is a rapid growing tree. Prices: 7-8 ft. 75c; 5-\$3.50; 10-\$6.50.

MAPLE, SUGAR or HARD. This is a splendid tree, and especially beautiful in fall when the frost turns the leaves into gorgeous colors. 8-10 ft. \$2.75.

POPLAR LOMBARDY. Populus. Some derive the word Populus from the word paipallo, to vibrate or shake, other believe its name was obtained from being used to decorate public places in Rome, where it was called Arbor Populi, or tree of the people. Natural order of Salicaceae. This genus contains trees of rapid growth, considerable height, and are natives of temperate climates of both hemispheres.

Lombardy Poplar is also known as Italian Poplar, being a native of Lombardy, Italy. It is a tall growing, narrow tree, its towering spire gives it a individuality of its own, and always a striking feature in any landscape. Always in great demand for group planting, boundary lines, tall screens, etc. Grows rapidly and succeeds almost anywhere. 5-6 ft. 50c; 10-\$4.00; 6-8 ft. 75c; 10-\$6.00. 8-10 ft. \$1.00; 10-\$8.00.

BOLLEANA POPLAR. (Silver Poplar). Very effective column-like tree with silver-gray foliage. Rapid growth, and worthy of planting in any collection. Used much for tall screens. 5-6 ft. \$1.00; 10-\$8.00. 6-8 ft. \$1.35, 10-\$11.00. 8-10 ft. \$2.00. 10-\$17.00.

CAROLINA or NORWAY POPLAR. Very rapid grower, often called the "Sudden Sawlog." Grows very tall and makes a quick windbreak or shade tree. Very hardy, and does not spread cotton like the cottonwood. Planted much about tourist camps, filling stations, etc., for quick shade. 8-10 ft. 50c, 10-\$4.00. 50-\$15.00, 100-\$25.00. 10-12 ft. 75c, 10-\$5.00, 50-\$20.00, 100-\$35.00. 2½-3 in. cal. \$1.00; 10-\$8.50.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE. This fine tree is worthy of a place on anyone's lawn. Leaves are beautiful purplish-red in spring, contrasting strongly with the green of other trees. The leaves gradually turn to bronze, and finely to deep waxy green. Very hardy, makes symmetrical tree. 6-8 ft \$2.25.

HONEY LOCUST. Thornless variety. Serviceable, hardy tree with feathery foliage, fragrant flowers, followed by long seed pods, making it quite ornamental. Thornless. 4-5 ft. 65c.

CATALPA. Northern strain. Good ornamental tree, hugs leaves, great clusters of beautiful thimble shaped, frilly flowers, followed by long pods. The Catalpa is a leguminous plant, allied to beans and alfalfa. Especially useful if planted in back of shrubbery groups, it provides a fine setting. Nice trees, 4-5 ft. 50c, 5 -\$2.00, 10-\$3.50. 5-6 ft. 75c, 5-\$3.50, 10-\$5.00. Low rates for large plantings. Write if interested.

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. One of the most beautiful and most popular of the weeping trees. Its slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicate foliage make it an object of beauty. 6-8 ft. \$2.75.

WEeping WILLOW. Wisconsin variety. Many people want a weeping Willow. 4-5 ft. 60c, 5-6 ft. 75c. 8-10 ft. \$1.00. 1½-2 in caliper \$2.00.

NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW A fine variety, hardy and vigorous, handsome tree in every way, golden-yellow bark, narrow green leaves. 5-6 ft. 75c

CORKSCREW WILLOW. Interesting novelty. Trunk and branches are curled like a corkscrew. Hardy and rapid in growth. 2-3 ft. 50c, 3-4 ft. 60c, 4-5 ft. 75c.

Write us if interested in trees not listed.

WINDBREAK STOCK

AMERICAN ELM. Always highly recommended for windbreaks.

Size	100	500	1000
18-24 in.	1.50	5.00	9.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	8.00	12.00

CHINESE ELM. Makes good hedges than can be sheared, plant closely for this purpose. In heavy demand for windbreaks also.

18-24 in.	2.00	8.75	12.50
2-3 ft.	3.00	12.50	20.00
3-4 ft.	4.25	15.00	26.00

Also have the following transplanted Chinese Elm:

3-4 ft.	6.00	25.00
4-5 ft.	7.00	30.00
5-6 ft.	8.00	35.00
6-7 ft.	10.00	

GREEN ASH. Fast growing hardwood tree, drought resistant, very hardy.

12-18 in.75	2.75	4.75
18-24 in.	1.50	5.00	8.75
2-3 ft.	2.00	6.75	12.00
3-4 ft.	2.50	10.00	15.00

CARAGANA. Excellent low windbreak tree, snow catches, hedges, and screens, stands shearing well. Very hardy and drought resistant.

18-24 in.	2.50	10.00	18.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	15.00	25.00

CAROLINA or NORWAY POPLAR. Very fast growing.

2-3 ft.	3.50	15.00	25.00
3-4 ft.	4.50	20.00	38.00
4-5 ft.	6.50	28.00	50.00
5-6 ft.	7.50	35.00	60.00

8-10 ft. (extra heavy) 25.00. 10-12 ft. (extra heavy) 35.00

Cuttings of the above, 50c-100. \$4.00-1000.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW. Bright yellow bark, beautiful in masses or windbreaks. Transplanted 3 ft. \$6.50 ped 100. Are strong plants.

WINDBREAK SPECIAL NO. 1

100 AMERICAN ELM
100 CHINESE ELM
100 GREEN ASH
100 NORWAY POPLAR
100 CARAGANA
500 trees, all 2-3 ft. regular value
\$14.00, SPECIAL PRICE \$12.00

WINDBREAK SPECIAL NO. 2

50 RUSSIAN WILLOW, 3 ft.
100 CHINESE ELM, transplants,
3-4 feet
100 GREEN ASH, 3-4 ft.
100 AMERICAN ELM, 2-3 ft.
100 CARAGANA, 18-24 in.
450 trees, regular price \$12.00
SPECIAL PRICE \$10.00

WRITE us about your windbreak requirements for quotations.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Evergreens make the best windbreak. At our low prices every planter should plant some. We are making a special price this season. Norway spruce is the fastest growing spruce, so plant some, they ought to go fast at the prices below:

18-24 in. 15c ea. 24-36 in. 25c. 3-4 ft. 30c. 4-5 ft. 35c. All transplants, and can be handled bare root. We mud the roots and pack well, perfectly safe to handle this way.

Colorado Spruce. The best spruce, but slower growing. Very hardy and drought resistant. 18-24 in. 25c, 24-30 in. 35c.

EVERGREENS

For landscaping and ornamental use. The varieties listed below are specimens suitable for planting on the home grounds. An evergreen or two will help immensely in making the grounds more interesting.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. White Cedar. Botanically Thuya, from thyon, a sacrifice; the rosin of the Eastern variety is used instead of incense at sacrifices. Arborvitae is the Latin word for "tree of life." Nat. Ord. Coniferae. This genus includes some of our most beautiful evergreen shrubs or trees.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Common Arborvitae. The flat-leaved evergreen, aromatic odor of leaves is liked by everyone. Rapid growing, useful for specimen planting, also for hedges, the Arborvitae hedge is one of the most beautiful. The tree can also be sheared in any form, withstands severe pruning. Prices, bailed and burlapped: 1½-2 ft. 75c. 3 or more 60c each. 2-3 ft. \$1.00 each; 3 or more 75c. If wanted without earth ball, but well muddled and packed, prices are 1½-2 ft. 50c each, 3 or more 40c each, 2-3 ft. 65c each, 3 or more 55c each. If wanted in large lots for hedges, prices as follows: 1½-2 ft. 25 or more 35c each. 2-3 ft. 25 or more 45c each.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. A very fine tree, dense columnar type, excellent to plant at entrances, etc., where a pyramidal or columnar type is desirable. B&B. 3-4 ft. size \$5.50 each.

PFITZER JUNIPER. One of the finest of the new hardy evergreens. Spreading, graceful habit, silvery green foliage, both stems and laterals having a slight feathery appearance. Use it for foundation plantings, rockeries, and borders. 2-2½ ft. \$3.25 each.

Write us about your foundation planting problems.

VIRGINIAN RED CEDAR. For hardness and beauty, this evergreen is hard to excell. The rich hue of its foliage, upright conical habit and freedom of growth makes it a rival to the famous Italian Cypress in beauty. Highly recommended for exposed places, dry soil, and hot places. The silver and blue berries are a great attraction to the birds. 3-4 ft. \$5.50 each. 2-3 ft. \$3.75.

More information on any plant always gladly given.

MUGHO PINE. About the only dwarf pine and in great favor. Forms a dense globular outline, and very hardy. Much used for specimens, foundation plantings, group plantings, terraces, and rockeries. Can be sheared to grow low and flat. Grows slowly, and never makes a tree. 10-12 in. spread 75c, 15-18 in. spread, \$1.00. 18-24 inch spread \$2.00.

Send your orders early to get best service.

SABIN JUNIPER. If the writer were allowed to pick only sort from the many varieties of Junipers, this would be the one. One of the most dependable and finest of dwarf evergreens; admirably suited for foundation planting, borders, groups, etc. Dark green foliage year round, bears blackish-purple berries about size of small currants. Succeeds in almost any soil, and very hardy. 18-20 in. \$2.75.

SCOTCH PINE. Its great hardness, rapidity of growth, and ability to grow in almost any soil, makes it a valuable, dependable evergreen. Dense bluish green foliage, reddish bark. Grows up to 50 ft. in height. 2-3 ft. \$1.50. 3-4 ft. \$2.50. 4-5 ft. \$3.50. 5-6 ft. \$4.50. 6-8 ft. \$5.50: Let us ship one,

NORWAY SPRUCE. Perhaps the most largely planted of all spruces, very hardy, picturesque, graceful trees, rapid in growth. Can be trimmed to any height. Smaller trees can be handled successfully without earth ball, we pack right, and guarantee living trees. 2-3 ft. 50c, 3-4 ft. 75c, 4-5 ft. \$1.00. If wanted with earth ball, add 25c each. Larger trees with earth ball: 5-6 ft. \$2.25. 6-8 ft. \$5.00.

If the size of any tree you desire is not listed, write us.

COLORADO SPRUCE. One of the finest of the Spruce family, an ornamental tree of great beauty. Color varies from light green to semi-blue. 1½-2 ft. \$1.00. 2-3 ft. \$1.50. 3-4 ft. \$2.00.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Beautiful blue form of the above, and one of the finest of evergreens 1½-2 ft. \$2.75, 2½-3 ft. \$4.00. If larger size is desired, write, giving size desired.

HEDGING STOCK

CARAGANA. Hardy shrub much in demand for hedges, screens, shelters. Graceful in growth, yellow-pea-like flowers in June. 10-15 ft. ultimate. Stands shearing well. Plant double row, in staggered places for thick hedge. Plant 9 inches apart.

18-24 in.	\$2.50 per 100.	500-\$10.00.	1000-\$18.00
2-3 ft.	\$3.50 per 100	500-\$15.00	1000-\$25.00

BUCKTHORN. Thick glossy foliage, strong branches, hard to break through. Very hardy. Makes fine ornamental hedges, and can be trimmed to any shape. Plant 9 inches apart. 2-3 ft. transplants, 15c each.

American Arborvitae. White Cedar. See under evergreens.

JAPANESE BARBERRY. For description see under shrubs. 9-12 inch seedlings, \$16.00 per 100. 18-24 in. transplants 20c each, ten or more, \$15.00 per 100. 24-30 in. 10 for \$2.50. \$18.50 per 100.

Early orders receive first and best service.

ALPINE CURRANT. See under shrubs. Fine low hedging. 12-15 inch, branched seedlings. 10 for \$1.50. 100 for \$10.00.

DWARF NINEBARK. Description under shrubs. 18-24 in. \$16.00 per 100. 15-18 in \$12.00 per 100. 12-15 inch \$7.50 per 100.

HONEYSUCKLE. Red Tartarian, makes a splendid hedge. 9-12 in \$8.00 per 100.

MORROW'S HONEYSUCKLE. Makes the thickest of all Honeysuckle hedges. 3-4 ft. \$20.00 per 100. Description under shrubs.

R O S E S

ROSE. Rosa. From the Celtic rhod, red, prevailing color of flower. Nat. Ord. Rosaceae. The Rose is mentioned in the earliest writings, both sacred and profane. The Romans placed a rose over a doorway, and whoever passed through, was expected to keep secret whatever was said, hence the saying, "sub-rosa." One hundred species or more, are spread over America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Siberia, Iceland, and Greenland. Persia, China, and India, have furnished some of the finest species. Pliny wrote of a hundred leaved Rose, which is supposed to have probably been the first double rose. A large volume could easily be written about the Rose, the queen of flowers, found in the gardens of poor and rich alike. Horticulturists have originated many hundreds of varieties, and many more are being constantly originated. Roses thrive best in clay loam, like plenty of fertilizer, and sun. We are offering the hardiest varieties. All Rugosa varieties unless stated otherwise.

HANSA. Dark red, very popular.

F. J. Grootendorst. Crimson, carnation-like flowers, blooms nearly all summer.

BELLE POITEVINE. Bright magenta pink. Blooms continuously.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep, golden-yellow, double and semi-double, not so large as other roses but very pretty. Not a Rugosa, but hardy.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Clear yellow shrub rose.

AGNES. New hybrid, originating at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. Foliage and growth typically Rugosa. Golden yellow buds of perfect shape, opening to large, double amber flowers. Sold at same prices below as other roses, but have some extra heavy bushes, 24-30 in. that are really heavy. 75c.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Hybrid tea. Very bright, scarlet-crimson. Profuse bloomer all summer, and most popular bedding rose.

PAUL NEYRON. Enormous rose-pink flowers. Everybody likes this rose. Blooms several times during summer. Hybrid perpetual.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Named after one of Napoleon's generals. An old favorite, dark red garden rose. Hybrid perpetual.

CRIMSON BABY ROSE. Dwarf ever-blooming baby rose. Many ask for it.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. A white rugosa rose, and standard cemetery rose.

PRICES on all roses, including climbers are: 40c each, 2-70c, 5 -\$1.50, 10-\$2.75. Take your choice.

CLIMBING ROSES. PAUL'S SCARLET. One of the most called red climber. Very large, vivid scarlet-red flowers produced in large clusters. Mid-season.

GARDENIA. Yellow buds and creamy flowers with rich yellow center.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Beautiful miniature flowers of brilliant shell pink in splendid pendulous sprays.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. Same as above, with white flowers.

V I N E S

CLEMATIS. Jackmanii variety. Deep violet purple. Free in growth, and amongst the most showy of vines. Plant in rich soil with good drainage, with plenty of sun. Have trellis support come close to ground. 75c.

Madame Andre, red 75c. Baron Veillard, pink, 75c.

BITTERSWEET. Native climber bearing masses of attractive orange-crimson berries, which are much used for winter decorations. 35c

ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET. Hardy. Bears profusely orange-colored berries similar to above. With pruning, it can be made into a fine shrub. Recommended. 35c.

ENGELMANN IVY. Excellent for stone or brick walls, clings without support, very hardy. Flowers insignificant, foliage heavy and pleasing. Rapid grower. 25c.

SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. Bignonia radicans. Very large scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers coming in late summer. Vigorous grower, fine vine. 35c.

HALL'S CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE. Hardy, rapid. Blooms nearly all summer, fragrant pure white and yellow flowers. Withstands heat-drought. Each 20c.

HECKROTTI. Everblooming Honeysuckle. Everblooming trumpet-like flowers. Bright red outside, bright yellow inside. Good. 75c.

P E O N I E S

PEONY. PAEONIA. Named after the Greek physician Paeon, who is said to have used it in medicine to cure Pluto of a wound inflicted by Hercules. Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceae. There are two groups of Peonies, the Tree Peony, a shrubby kind (*P. Moutan*) and our common herbaceous Peonies. The herbaceous varieties are well-known ornaments of our gardens, favorites for their showy flowers, ease of culture, and great hardiness. The old fashioned double crimson Peony, *P. officinalis*, was introduced in England in 1548, being brought from Switzerland, where it is native, as well as in many parts of Europe and Asia. *P. albiflora*, the old-fashioned double white is a native of Siberia, and introduced about the same time. In California, the Redwood Peony is native in the woods.

There are about 4000 varieties in existence, and the number is still increasing. We are listing a few standard varieties, but have many more in our gardens. Roots are standard 3-5 eye divisions. Can furnish 8-10 eye roots at double prices.

MME. de VERNVILLE. Bluish white to carmine flecks. Early, and lovely variety. 35c Rating, 7.9.

MARY STEWART. Beautiful lavender changing to white. Mid-season 35c.

COURONNE d'OR. Beautiful snow-white with golden stamens showing through the petals. Late. 35c. Rating, 8.1.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Very early. Bright lovely mauve-pink. Should be in every collection. 30c. Rating 7.6.

MONS. JULES ELIE. Considered the king of Peonies. Immense, very full flowers of glossy lilac-pink. Mid-season. 50c. Rating 9.4.

SARAH BERNHARDT. One of the most beautiful and strongest of all the peonies. Very large, apple-blossom pink, silvery tipped. late mid-season. 60c. Rating, 9.0.

KARL ROSENFELD. Brilliant dark crimson. One of the best in its color. Mid-season; rating 8.8. 35c.

FELIX CROUSE. 8.4 Bright ruby-red. Mid-season. Fine sort. 35c.

ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. 8.5. One of the finest deep red peonies; dark velvety red, garnet hues. Early mid-season. 60c.

We also have a number of mixed varieties, mostly whites, some pinks intermixed, fine roots, which we sell for 25c each, three for 50c. 10-\$1.50. Can not guarantee names.

G L A D I O L I

GLADIOLI. Sword Lily. The diminutive of gladius, a sword; referring to the sword-like leaves. Nat. Ord. Iridaceae.

This extensive and well-known genus contains ninety or more species, and have become very popular, since the various species have been hybridized into many varieties. In the wild, they are found in Central Europe, the Mediterranean region, western Asia, and Africa, most of the species are native of Southern Africa.

Exceedingly easy to culture, they have become one of our most widely used cut-flowers. We are listing some of the best sorts.

BERTY SNOW. Beautiful lavender with creamy white throat. Good substance, one of the best lavenders.

BETTY NUT HALL. Warm coral pink with pale yellow throat markings and a tinge of orange. Vigorous variety. Recommended.

APRICOT GLOW. Beautiful clear warm apricot. Tall stems.

PELEGRINA. Large dark blue.

DR. BENNET. Magnificent orange-scarlet.

WURTEMBERGIA. Very large red with cream throat.

GOLD EAGLE. Very good early yellow.

PICARDY. Huge spikes with immense florets of sparkling shrimp-pink.

W. H. PHIPPS. Novelty salmon-pink, very popular.

SMILING MAESTRO. Deep salmon rose. One of the finest. 10c, \$1 dozen.

COMMANDER KOEHL. Large massive clear blood red. Tall spikes.

BILL SOWDEN. Deep vivid red of giant size.

AIDA. Very good early deep blue.

AVE MARIA. Fresh toned medium blue.

WHITE ORCHID. Creamy white, resembles an orchid.

MOROCCO. Dark maroon, buds look black, darkest black-red, we know of.

MAMMOTH WHITE. Large pure white.

PRINCE OF INDIA. Combination of orange-buff and slate. Unusual.

Prices on all Gladioli are as follows, excepted noted otherwise: each 6c; dozen 60c; 25 for \$1.25; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.75. Special offer, 1 each of above varieties, 18 bulbs in all, \$1.00.

C A N N A .

CANNA. Indian Shot. Celtic name for cane or reed. Nat. Ord. Scitamineae. Popular tall ornamental plants, prized for their stately habit, strong foliage and showy flowers. Much used for bedding. The roots are taken up in fall and stored like dahlias.

KING HUMBERT. 4 ft. Orange-scarlet flowers, bronze foliage.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. 4 ft. Deep rich yellow flowers, spotted and blotched with bright red. Dark green foliage.

THE PRESIDENT. 4½ ft. Rich glowing scarlet. Green foliage.

HUNGARIA. 3½ ft. Best pink sort. Leaves bluish-green.

GOLDEN GATE. 4 ft. Pure golden yellow. Very effective.

MRS. ALFRED F. CONRAD. Exquisite pink. Green foliage. Fine.

APRICOT. 4 ft. Buff yellow, overspread with salmon pink, producing mass effect of rich apricot.

Prices: dormant roots; 15c each. 6-50c. 12-90c. 25-\$1.75.

C H I V E S .

CHIVES. Schnittlauch. The smallest plant in the Onion family, hardy native of Siberia. Of easiest culture, plant either in spring or fall. The leaves are used to flavor soups, salads, etc. 10c each, 3-25c.

H A R D Y P E R E N N I A L F L O W E R S

One should plant at least three of a kind for best effect, for show purposes, cutting, and protection of the variety. Prices, unless stated otherwise 15c each, dozen \$1.50.

ANCHUSA italica. From anchousa, cosmetic paint made from one of the species. Stately, noble plant that adds charm to the larger border. For best effect, they should be planted singly through the mixed border. So that one may get the benefit of the large specimens. Give sunny position in any ordinary soil. 4 ft. Intense, brilliant blue flowers, June-July.

ACHILLEA. Variety Bou de Neige. Self-heal, or Yarrow. Named in honor of Achilles, a pupil of Chiron, who first used it in medicine. Beautiful fern-like aromatic foliage, wealth of pure double white flowers. Excellent for cutting and filler. 15 inches. June-September.

ALYSSUM. Madwort. Derived from a, privative, and lyssa, rage, from a notion among the ancients that the plant possessed the power of allaying anger. Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.

Alyssum saxatile compactum, Basket of Gold, makes broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. One of the showiest rockery or front border plants. 1 ft. May.

ARTEMESIA absinthium... Wormwood. From Artemis, one of the names of Diana. Nat. Ord. Composite. Shrubby plant, with grayish green, finely cut leaves with strong odor. Plant for foliage contrast. Used by the French for making absinthe. 3 ft.

CERASTIUM. Snow-in-summer. From keras, a horn; many of the species have capsules like an ox's horn. Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae. Fast growing ground cover, much used for rockeries, low borders, edging, carpet bedding. It quickly forms a prostrate silvery gray blanket covered by large white satin-like flowers. May-June.

CHINESE BELLFLOWER. Platycodon. From platys, broad, and kodon, a bell; flowers are broad and bell-shaped. Nat. Ord. Campanulaceae. Hardy perennials, natives of China and Dahurica. Plant we offer is *P. Mariesii*, native of Japan, a distinct and acceptable border plant, 8-12 inches high, broad thick foliage, and large bells of blue, July-Sept.

CANTERBURY BELLS. Campanula. Bell flower. Diminutive of campana, a bell; literally a little bell, Nat. Ord. Campanulaceae. There are over 200 species, consisting of annuals, biennials, and perennials, so one can find a Campanula for every use and taste. Canterbury Bells, are biennial plants, grow one year, bloom the next, and if cut back, bloom once more, and then die. Very large, single bell-like flowers in mixed colors of blue, white, and rose, blooming June-July. Give rich soil and plenty of water, and you will have splendid flowers, well worth the effort. Height 2-2½ ft.

CANTERBURY BELLS. perennial form. *Campanula persicifolia*, or Peach-leaved Canterbury Bell. Slender stems 2½-3 ft. with blue, star-like flowers, not quite so large as the biennial. In bloom for a long time. Very good perennial.

CORAL BELLS. *Heuchera*. Alum Root. Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist. Very handsome perennials native of this country and of Siberia. Nat. Ord. Saxafragraceae. The root of the American sort is so astringent, it is called Alum-root. Fine heart-shaped leaves, with stems rising above the foliage with numerous fairy-like bells forming a perfect mist of color. Brightest crimson bloom. July-August.

DELPHINIUM. Perennial Larkspur. From delphin, a dolphin; in reference in the nectary of the plant to the imaginary figures of the dolphin. Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceae. Natives mostly of the northern hemispheres. Our garden delphiniums are the result of many years of painstaking work to produce hardier plants, taller spikes, and with better flowers. We can unhesitatingly recommend Blackmore & Langdon's English Delphiniums as highly satisfactory in every way. Tall spikes, 4-5-6 ft., with flowers of various shades of blue. Very fine cutflower, and no garden is complete without some delphiniums. July.

COREOPSIS. From *koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, like referring to the appearance of the seeds. Nat. Ord. Compositae. Native of eastern North America. A most useful cutflower perennial, furnishing cutflowers in great abundance and always sightly in the border. Large golden yellow daisy-like blooms on long stiff stems. Blooms all summer and fall. 2-3 ft.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket-flower. Named after Gaillard de Marentonneau, a French patron of botany. Nat. Ord. Compositae. A useful border plant furnishing cutflowers during the driest part of summer, from June to October. Need only a light rich soil and full sun. 1½ ft. Orange-scarlet flowers. This is the common sort at 15c.

DAZZLER. A new strain of Gaillardia, rich maroon-red, outer zone golden yellow. 20c each. 3-35c. Dozen \$2.00.

BURGUNDY. Fine new sort with burgundy red flowers. Same price as Dazzler. Gaillardia have daisy-like blooms.

HEN & CHICKENS. *Sempervivum*. From *semper vivo*, to live forever; referring to the tenacity of life in these plants. Nat. Ord. Crassulaceae. Genus inhabits the mountains of central and southern Europe, Maderia, Asia Minor, Abyssinia, and western Himalayan Mts. Beautiful kinds are found in the Canary Islands. Hen and Chickens is name applied to the most common sort by our grandparents, because of the habit of growth, a large rosette sititng in the center of its circle of young offshoots. Give good drainage in full sun or very light shade, and these interesting plants will intrigue you.

HOLLYHOCK. *Althea rosea*. From *altheo*, to cure; in reference to its medicinal qualities. Nat. Ord. Malvaceae. There are many species, but our common Hollyhock is best known. Introduced from China in 1573. A splendid tall growing ornamental plant, it is so well known that comment should be unnecessary. Can furnish either in single or double form in the following colors: red, yellow, pink, white. State color, and whether single or double form in wanted.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily. From *hemera*, a day, and *kallos*, beauty; alluding to the beauty and duration of the flowers. Nat. Ord. Liliaceae. Strong perennial plants, generally with yellow or copper-colored flowers. Perfectly hardy, and thrive best in moist situation.

KWANSO. Double flowered variety, rich orange bronze in July-August. 3½-4 ft. 20c. 3-50c. Dozen \$1.60.

DR. REGAL. Dwarf variety, slender stems, fine, narrow foliage, pretty yellow flowers. Was awarded prize medal by the English Horticultural Society. 2½-3 ft. 20c. 3-50c. Dozen \$1.60.

FULVA. Old-fashioned sort. Tawny-copper crimson in July. 4 ft.

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FUNKIA lancifolia. *Funkia*. Plantain Lily. Named in honor of Henry Funk, a German cryptogamist. Nat. Ord. Liliaceae. Handsome genus of hardy herbaceous plants with bundled fibrous roots, from Japan. First introduced in 1790. Nearly allied to the *Hemerocallis*. Remarkable for their neat habit, fine character of foliage, and delicious fragrance of their flowers. In rich soil, they will make immense clumps in a short time, flowering freely in August. Best in partial shade. Pale blue trumpet-like flowers.

GOLDEN GLOW. New Sass' variety. *Rudbeckia*. Named in honor of Professors Rudbeck, father and son, predecessors of Linneaus at Upsala. Nat. Ord. Compositae. Those who are acquainted with the ordinary Golden Glow, will at once, when seeing this new variety, agree that here is a vast improvement. It grows as tall as 5-6 ft., has very double golden yellow flowers, that resemble the dahlia in form and substance. Much more refined than the old-fashioned sort, and makes a good cutflower. We sell large quantities of plants to florists each year, who grow them for cutting.

PHLOX. From phlox, a flame; in reference to the brilliancy of the flowers. Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceae. This interesting North American genus contains many hardy herbaceous perennials, and also a valuable hardy annual. There are many low growing or creeping species that are very useful. The annual phlox, *P. Drummondii*, is a native of Texas, and discovered in 1835 by Mr. Drummond, a botanical collector for the Glasgow, (Scotland) Botanical Society. The seeds were sent home, and the discoverer fell victim to the fever in Cuba, and died. For this reason, Sir. W. J. Hooker, and English botanist, named the plant *Phlox Drummondii*.

The perennial phlox is one of our most valuable garden flowers, and new varieties are being constantly brought out. We list some of the better varieties. Prices: 20c, 3-50c. Dozen \$1.60.

B. COMPTE. Rich satiny amaranth red. Very brilliant.

RHEINLANDER. Beautiful salmon pink.

MISS LINGARD. Grand white variety, in bloom from June to October.

JULES SANDEAU. One of the finest pink sorts.

MICHEAL BUCKNER. Masses of lavender flowers.

GENERAL PETAIN. Choice deep wine color. 25c each. 3-70c.

Special offer: Collection of 1 each of above sorts, \$1.00 postpaid.

PHLOX SUBLATA. Creeping phlox. Valuable for low edging, carpeting, rockeries, etc. Four sorts, lilac, reddish pink, blue, white. Same price as for other phlox. Special: all four for 75c.

SHASTA DAISY. This plant belongs to the *Chrysanthemum* family. Very attractive flowers for the border, white with yellow eye, fine for cutting. 1½-2ft. July. If kept cut, they will remain in bloom much longer.

ORIENTAL POPPY. *Papaver*. From papa, pap, or thick milk; the juice of the poppy was formerly used in children's food to make them sleep. Nat. Ord. Papaveraceae. Extensive genus found in Europe, Asia, Siberia, Africa, and Australia. *P. orientale*, the variety we now speak of, was introduced from Armenia in 1714. Has large, thistle-like leaves, covered with soft, white bristly hairs. The brilliant scarlet flowers, 6 inches across, are borne on long stems, 2-2½ ft., in late May, and are very showy. Should be planted very early in spring for best results. Fall planting good also.

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath. From gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; in reference to the soil most suitable for them. Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae. Natives of Europe and Asia. Characterized more by grace than by the flowers, which are small, but very valuable for bouquet fillers, being dainty, airy, and graceful. The flowers may also be dried for winter bouquets. *Gypsophila paniculata*. The regular single variety. White. Bristol Fairy. The grafted variety. Double white. 30c.

LILIES

LILY. *Lilium*. From li, a Celtic word signifying whiteness; the lily having long been considered an emblem of whiteness and purity. Nat. Ord. Liliaceae. This genus comprises over sixty species, and is eminently distinguished for surpassing loveliness, grandeur, and chaste beauty. It has been well said that in this family of plants, there are no poor relations. A collection of lilies is all that can be imagined desirable and perfect in flowering forms. They are found in many parts of the world.

REGAL LILY. One of the most beautiful, and coming from China. White, with yellow throat, resembling the Easter lily. Plant in rich soil, use rotted leaves or soil from the woods if possible, plant in partial shade, and about eight inches deep. Should have good drainage. You will be rewarded in July with beautiful bloom. We have seen as many as nine blooms on one stalk. Highly recommended. 25c each. 3-60c.

RUSSIAN CORAL LILY. Beautiful, bright scarlet flowers on slender stems, 18 inches high. Fine lily for the rock garden. Plant 3-4 inches deep. 20c each. 3-50c. We overlooked mentioning that the Regal Lily grows from 2½ to 3½ ft. tall.

PYRETHRUM. Painted Daisy. From pyr, fire; the roots are hot to the taste. Nat. Ord. Compositae. A native of the Caucasian Mountains, and has yielded many varieties both single and double. It is a beautiful perennial, worthy of a place in every garden, blooming late May to early June. The single varieties are offered in mixed colors only, which come in white, red, pink, rose.

DOUBLE ROSE. Double form of Painted Daisy, lovely rose colored flowers. 25c each. 3-70c.

POLEMONIUM. Jacob's Ladder. Greek Valerian. From polemos, war; Pliny says that this plant gained its name from having caused a war between two kings, each of whom claimed of having first discovered its virtues. Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceae. The species is found in moist places in New Jersey and New York. Its beauty comes from its pinnately-cleft leaves, the color of the flowers is a fine blue, attractive, and the plant is quite distinct from any other, making it a favorite border plant. Should have plenty of moisture during the summer, and very hardy. Blooms June-July. 1½ ft.

YUCCA. Aham's Needle. Spanish Bayonet, Bear Grass. Yucca is one name of the plant in Peru. Nat. Ord. Liliaceae. An extensive genus found in different parts of the United States, Mexico, and South America. Y. filamentosae, the variety spoken of here make a beautiful plant for cemetery or lawn decoration. Withstands the northern winters without trouble. The flowers are produced on an erect, branching spike, often 4-6 ft. high, proceeding from the center of the plant. Blossoms are creamy white. Leaves are long, sword-like, and are evergreen. Forms huge clumps of foliage, that are very effective in border or foundation plantings. 25c. 2-70c.

BLEEDING HEART. Dicentra. This grand old favorite forms large clumps of gracefully arching branches terminating in long sprays of lovely heart-shaped pendent flowers, of deep rosy pink. At home in any situation where the soil is rich and moist. 3-5 eye plants, 35c. 3-\$1.00.

D A L H I A .

DALHIA. In honor of Andrew Dahl, celebrated Swedish botanist and pupil of Linnaeus. Nat. Ord. Compositae. This interesting genus, shows but few species, but shows more plainly the genius of the florist in improving a wild flower to the fine varieties we have today. The first Dahlias known to Europeans, were discovered in Mexico by Baron Humboldt in 1789, and sent by him to Professor Cavanilles of the Madrid Botanical Garden. Prof. Cavanilles named the genus in honor of the Swedish Professor Dahl. Cavanilles sent a plant the same year to the Marchioness of Bute, who was very fond of flowers and kept it in the greenhouse. From this species nearly all of the garden varieties have been raised, as it seeds freely, and varies greatly when grown from seed. In Mexico, there is a species, D. excelsa, the Tree Dahlia, which is said to grow thirty feet in height, and a trunk thick in proportion. Another species, D. imperialis, grows ten to fifteen feet high. There are several other species, and much interesting matter could be written about the Dahlia. Some nationalities use the tuber for food. We list some of the standard varieties.

MRS. I de VER WARNER. Refined mauve-pink of perfect form.

JERSEY'S BEACON. Chinese scarlet with a paler reverse giving a two-toned effect.

WILLIAM H. HOGAN. Pure white, edges of petals, deep red. Attractive red and white combination.

AVALON. Rich, bright yellow. Erect stem.

All Dahlias, 35c each. 3-\$1.00. All four, \$1.25 prepaid.

Wiener Nursery

Sauk Centre, Minnesota

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.

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